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Implementation of a socio-structural demonstration project to improve HIV outcomes among young Black men in the Deep South

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Abstract

Background—We describe the background, rationale, intervention components, and formative results of a demonstration project aimed to ameliorate five socio-structural barriers to HIV services for young Black men aged 18–29 living with and at risk for HIV in Louisiana.

Methods—The interventions and activities consisted of: 1) five person-centered approaches to enhance linkage to HIV services and improve socio-economic outcomes; 2) the implementation of systematic mystery shopping tests to document instances of housing discrimination; 3) the development and implementation of a multi-prong communications campaign to increase knowledge about the signs of housing discrimination and community resources among young

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Compliance with ethical standards:

Ethical approval: All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. Institutional Review Board approval was obtained for the study.

Informed consent: Informed consent was obtained from individuals receiving the person-centered interventions.

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Black men who have sex with men (YBMSM); 4) the integration of HIV/STI services and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Trans (LGBT)-inclusive events on Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs); and 5) the development of a safe space. A multi-method approach was used to evaluate the outcomes of the different interventions.

Results—The majority (62%) of participants living with HIV were linked to HIV care and 49% had achieved viral suppression. More than 40% of participants were employed during the project. Thirty-seven (37%) of the mystery shopping tests showed definite or possible signs of housing discrimination. The housing campaign's duration was limited with unknown long-term impact among YBMSM. Fifteen (15) cases of Syphilis were identified during two HBCU events. A safe space was specifically created for YBMSM at a community-based organization.

Conclusion—Multi-component holistic health interventions are needed to improve HIV outcomes and curb the high HIV rates among young Black men, particularly YBMSM in the United States and the Deep South.

Keywords

Black men who have sex with men (BMSM); social and structural factors; HIV prevention; South; young Black men

Introduction

Young Black men, particularly young Black men who have sex with men (YBMSM), are disproportionately impacted by HIV in the United States (US) (1–8). Studies have shown that sexual and substance-use risk behaviors do not fully account for the HIV disparities observed between YBMSM and other groups (3–7). Instead, multiple socio-structural factors such as unstable housing, HIV stigma, limited access to HIV services, incarceration history, lack of safe spaces, and unemployment contribute to HIV vulnerability and poor HIV care and treatment outcomes for Black men (3–16). Despite the burden of HIV among young Black men, there is a dearth of holistic health interventions that simultaneously address the numerous and co-occurring socio-structural barriers to HIV services (12–15).

Given that the US South has the highest HIV diagnosis rate, death rate, and highest number of persons diagnosed with HIV (17), it is a high priority region for HIV prevention, care, and treatment efforts focused on reducing the various socio-structural barriers to HIV services (15, 18–21). Such initiatives are especially needed in Southern states such as Louisiana, which ranks high in the nation for new HIV and AIDS case rates (22–24). Furthermore, recent estimates show that more than two-thirds of newly diagnosed HIV infections in the state occurred among African Americans and men who have sex with men (MSM) with a disproportionate burden among YBMSM aged 18–29 (24).

In response to this crisis, holistic health interventions such as the Louisiana Integrated Center for Care, Supportive Services, and Community Health (LA ICCSSCH) was developed and implemented to improve HIV outcomes among young Black men in a region of the US characterized by pervasive HIV-related stigma, poverty, racial inequity and bias, and laws that reinforce HIV-related stigma and fear (17).

The purpose of this manuscript is to describe the background, rationale, intervention components, and formative results of this demonstration project. The LA ICCSSCH was a three-year multi-city project aimed to ameliorate five socio-structural barriers to HIV services for young Black men, including heterosexually-identified, as well as gay, bisexual, and other MSM, living with and at risk for HIV infection in two highly HIV impacted communities (22–24). There are limited published research and evaluation studies focused on addressing the socio-structural barriers to HIV services among young Black men in the Deep South (15, 19, 21). In addition, there is a gap in the intervention literature connecting decreases in socio-structural barriers with improvements in HIV prevention, care, and treatment outcomes for young Black men (8).

Background on Louisiana’s demonstration project

In 2014, the Louisiana Public Health Institute (LPHI) in New Orleans, Louisiana was one of six sites funded by the United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Office of Minority Health (OMH) in the Office of the Secretary for the HIV/AIDS Initiative for Minority Men (AIMM). AIMM was a three year initiative (September 2014 August 2017) launched to address the unmet holistic health needs as well as improve HIV prevention, care, and treatment outcomes for young Black men aged 18–29 living with and at risk for HIV in the US (25).

Louisiana’s demonstration project, the LA ICCSSCH, developed and piloted several interventions to specifically reduce socio-structural barriers to HIV prevention, treatment, and care for young Black men, especially YBMSM aged 18–29, living with and at risk for HIV infection in New Orleans and Baton Rouge. LA ICCSSCH was implemented in collaboration with 13 multi-sector partners to address the broader holistic health needs of young Black men.

Overall partnership structure of LA ICCSSCH

Two integrated centers composed of two groups of multi-sector partnerships were established in both cities to develop, implement, and evaluate coordinated strategies to improve HIV outcomes for young Black men. Integrated center partners provided client referrals to various services (e.g., HIV care, employment, legal services) within the network. The New Orleans integrated center was composed of nine partner organizations (including LPHI) while the Baton Rouge integrated center was composed of five partner organizations (including LPHI). Both integrated center partnerships consisted of primary care providers, behavioral health providers, AIDS Service Organizations, and community-based organizations which was required for the AIMM initiative. LPHI convened the integrated center partners regularly via face-to-face meetings and conference calls to plan and coordinate efforts. The integrated centers also established two city-specific community advisory boards (CABs) composed of young Black men to develop and inform program decisions and strategies. The five socio-structural priority areas as well as the reasons for their selection and intervention components are described below and summarized in Table 1.

Background and rationale for priority area one focused on reducing the socio-structural barriers to HIV services for criminal justice-involved populations which disproportionately impacts Black men, YBMSM, and persons living with HIV (PLWH)

Louisiana has been described as the world's prison capital with more individuals, per capita, incarcerated in the state than any other place in the world (26). An estimated 54,000 individuals are incarcerated in Louisiana's jails, prisons, and other criminal justice settings (CJS) (27). There is an overrepresentation of African Americans in CJS given that African Americans comprise 32% of the state's population and an estimated 66% of its incarcerated population in 2010 (26, 27). City specific estimates also show an overrepresentation of Black men in jails as one in 14 Black men from New Orleans is behind bars (28) and Black adult men represent 28% of New Orleans' population but 80% of incarcerated individuals in the New Orleans jail (28).

High incarceration rates have also been documented among BMSM and PLWH in the US (29–35). For example, a six city study of BMSM in the US found that 60% of participating BMSM reported a prior history of incarceration (30). It is estimated that 25% of all PLWH will enter the CJS in any given year in the US (32, 33) and above average general population HIV prevalence rates have been found in CJS (32, 33, 35). Former prisoners and PLWH in Louisiana, coming out of the CJS receive limited support for HIV care upon release (34, 36). For example, in a Louisiana needs assessment of more than 1,700 PLWH, 11% of respondents reported being incarcerated in the past 12 months (36). Of those with a history of incarceration, 40% reported that they did not receive referrals to medical care and case management services, HIV medications, or information about housing upon release (36). Recently released PLWH often discontinue HIV medications as their release results in a migration from highly structured environments, in which adherence to medication might be observed and monitored, into environments where access to care and adherence are often more challenging (37, 38).

In summary, improving HIV prevention, care, and treatment outcomes for criminal justice-involved (CJI) populations which disproportionately impacts Black men and PLWH was selected as a priority area for the LA ICCSSCH. Four person-centered interventions were therefore developed and implemented to address these barriers.

Description of priority area one interventions client-centered care coordination (i.e., health navigation, pre/post release case management, social services management) and pre-release education for CJI populations

Three integrated center partners were instrumental in implementing four interventions for CJI young Black men in New Orleans and Baton Rouge (Table 1). Instead of using the actual agency names we refer to the integrated center partners as Agency A, B, C, and so forth throughout the manuscript. Three of the four interventions were focused on providing client-centered care coordination (i.e., health navigation, pre/post release case management, and social services management) for young Black men living with and at risk for HIV. Such client-centered care coordination interventions have been shown to be effective in improving linkage to HIV care among PLWH in Louisiana (19).

Agency A located in Baton Rouge, utilized a health navigation approach here a full-time interventionist (i.e., health navigator) assisted formerly incarcerated individuals living with and at risk for HIV infection to navigate a complicated health care system (e.g., appointment reminders and accompanying clients to appointments) and provided referrals to community supportive services over a 12-month period. Agency B, located in New Orleans, utilized a part-time pre/post-release case manager interventionist. This person worked with CJI medical staff to identify PLWH in a local jail, established an initial relationship with PLWH prior to release, and conducted follow-up with participants living with HIV upon release, in order to link them to medical care and supportive services over a 12-month period. Agency B also utilized a part-time social services manager intervention to provide case management services specifically for HIV negative clients with a history of incarceration over a 12-month period. The interventionists housed at Agency A and B also assessed client needs and barriers at intake, 6, and 12 months to inform linkage to HIV care, primary medical care, and supportive services.

Agency C, located in New Orleans, implemented pre-release educational sessions in CJI settings. Agency C, a legal service organization, conducted pre-release educational groups in CJI settings pertaining to community resources (e.g., signing up for Medicaid coverage, housing, Employment support, and where to get medical care upon release).

Background and rationale for priority area two focused on improving the socio-economic outcomes for young Black men, including YBMSM living with and at risk for HIV in New Orleans and Baton Rouge

Socio-economic factors such as income, education, and employment play an important role in the US HIV epidemic (39). HIV prevalence is highest among persons who are at or below the poverty level, who have less than a high school education, and who are unemployed in the US (39). Several studies have also shown that these factors are significant contributors to HIV vulnerability and poor HIV outcomes for BMSM compared with other MSM in the US (5, 8–10).

Low income, unemployment, and limited education are more prevalent among Black men compared with their White counterparts in both New Orleans and Baton Rouge (40, 41). The median earnings of Black men in New Orleans who worked full-time year-round in 2011 was \$31,018 compared with \$60,075 for White men (40). In 2011, 12% of Black men were unemployed in New Orleans compared with 4% of White men. A more comprehensive estimate of labor market conditions, non-employment (i.e., individuals who are unemployed and not in the labor force to include incarcerated populations), showed that 52% of Black men in New Orleans that same year were considered non-employed compared with only 25% of White men (40). With lower median wages and lower labor force participation rates, a greater percentage of Black men in New Orleans live in poverty (27%) than their White male counterparts (15%) (37). Even though high school graduation rates among Black men in New Orleans have significantly increased from 45% in 1980 to 73% in 2009–2011, a high school diploma is not enough to compete in today's labor market, where the largest percentage of Black men (14%) are employed in the accommodation and food service industry (40).

Similar racial disparities in socio-economic outcomes are observed in Baton Rouge. The Black male household income ratio in Baton Rouge for every dollar spent compared with their White male counterparts in 2011 was \$.58 (41). Recent unemployment estimates show that the unemployment rate for young men of color was 8.14% compared with 0.4% for White men in Baton Rouge (41). Education estimates from the most populated parish (i.e., county) in Baton Rouge also showed that less than 50% of African American males graduated high school in 2011–2012 (41). Job coordinators were therefore utilized to improve socio-economic outcomes for young Black men including YBMSM.

Description of priority area two intervention utilization of job coordinators

Building on client-centered care coordination interventions that have been shown to be effective in improving HIV outcomes among PLWH (19), two full-time job coordinators were hired at Agency D, a community health center in the New Orleans area and Agency A, a community-based organization in Baton Rouge to specifically provide job support services for the priority population. Job coordinators established formal and informal relationships with local employers to help support the hiring of young Black men. They also connected young Black men to existing employment resources (e.g., resume support, preparing for an interview, job placement), educational institutions (e.g., community colleges, Historically Black Colleges and Universities [HBCUs]), and specialized training programs (e.g., contractor certification). The job coordinators conducted an initial assessment of client needs and barriers to securing employment, education, and/or additional training at baseline, 6, and 12 months. The job coordinators developed an individualized plan in collaboration with each participant to address their needs and barriers.

Background and rationale for priority area three focused on improving housing outcomes for YBMSM living with and at risk for HIV infection in New Orleans and Baton Rouge

Stable housing is a necessary component of HIV prevention, care, and treatment (42). A systematic analysis of 152 studies that were predominantly conducted in the US and Canada showed that a lack of stable housing among PLWH was a significant barrier to consistent and appropriate HIV medical care, medication access and adherence, sustained viral suppression, and increased risk of HIV transmission (42). Persons at highest risk for HIV who lacked stable housing were also significantly more likely to acquire HIV compared with those who were stably housed (43, 44). Housing discrimination limits the ability of racial and sexual minority populations to secure stable housing (45–47). There are documented instances of housing discrimination by race and HIV status in Louisiana (47, 48). A New Orleans report revealed from fifty mystery shopping audits with housing providers that African Americans, who were otherwise fully qualified were denied the opportunity to rent or received less favorable treatment 44% of the time compared with White testers (47). PLWH are also more likely to be discriminated against and as a result are less likely to secure adequate housing even when they can afford it (49).

Little is known about the experiences of housing discrimination among YBMSM in Louisiana. Differential treatment might include misrepresenting the availability of a unit, offering some tenants lower rent than others, being measurably less friendly to some prospective tenants, or failing to return phone calls, among other factors. Examining the

impact of housing discrimination among YBMSM living with and at risk for HIV and developing interventions focused on reducing the impact of housing discrimination among this population was selected as a priority area for the LA ICCSSCH. Interventions efforts were therefore focused on documenting the impact of housing discrimination among YBMSM and developing a communications campaign to increase knowledge about the signs of housing discrimination and community resources.

Description of priority area three interventions documenting the impact of housing discrimination among YBMSM and developing a communications campaign about the signs of housing discrimination, legal rights to fair housing, and available resources in the event of a fair housing violation

Agency E, a civil rights organization in New Orleans, conducted a systematic investigation of housing providers (e.g., apartment complexes) in New Orleans and Baton Rouge from October 2015 June 2016. This approach utilized undercover mystery shoppers or testers in order to investigate the extent to which discriminatory housing practices affected YBMSM. Agency E also developed a communications campaign to educate YBMSM about the signs of housing discrimination, legal rights to fair housing, and any legal recourse available to them in the event of a fair housing violation.

Background and rationale for priority area four focused on reducing stigma and discrimination associated with HIV and sexual orientation at HBCUs

Previous studies have documented high risk behaviors (e.g., multiple partners, condomless sex, and drug or alcohol use during sex) among Black college students that may facilitate HIV/STI transmission and acquisition (50–52). The current climate for sexual minority students attending HBCUs has been described as less than ideal (53). While YBMSM have shared many positive experiences tied to attending a HBCU, such as the establishment of friendship networks and institutional pride, they have also experienced harassment, homophobia, and other stressors which are associated with HIV/STI risk behaviors (50–52, 54–56).

The majority (96%) of HBCUs in the US are located in the South (57). There has been some progress in creating more inclusive and stigma-free environments for sexual minority students on HBCU campuses with the presence of seven HBCUs on the Campus Pride Index (53). Given their historic role in facilitating social change in communities of color (57), HBCUs are being challenged to address the needs of sexual minority students (58) and represent an underutilized and critical partner in addressing the stigma tied to HIV and sexual orientation given that these socio-structural factors have been shown to impede access to HIV services for many Black college students (57, 59–61). Therefore, interventions focused on addressing stigma and creating an inclusive environment for all students, regardless of sexuality, on HBCU campuses were a priority for the LA ICCSSCH.

Description of priority area four interventions HIV education/prevention integration efforts and discussions focused on creating LGBT-inclusive environments on HBCU campuses

Pilot funds were provided to two HBCUs to support the integration of HIV education and prevention efforts and LGBT-inclusive discussions on HBCU campuses.

Background and rationale for priority area five focused on creating safe spaces for YBMSM living with and at risk for HIV

Prior Studies have shown that BMSM experience racial discrimination from White MSM because of their race and homophobia from Black communities due to their sexual orientation (62–67). The resulting social isolation likely contributes to feelings of alienation and other negative psychological outcomes (e.g., depression) which in turn have been associated with increased sexual risk behaviors and poor HIV outcomes (68–73).

The creation of safe and inclusive spaces at community-based organizations (CBOs) for BMSM has been described as an important community-level approach to reduce experiences of social isolation and improve HIV prevention, care, and treatment outcomes for this population (11, 74, 75). A study among BMSM and community stakeholders in New York City revealed that safe spaces were essential to address the underlying socio-economic impediments that were associated with HIV vulnerability and treatment incomes including institutional stigma, lack of social support, violence, housing instability, and limited educational and employment opportunities for BMSM (11).

Safe spaces have also bestowed a variety of benefits for BMSM by: (1) promoting empowerment and mobilization against everyday stressors and experiences (e.g., stigma, discrimination, and violence); (2) providing educational and skills-building opportunities to those who have experienced marginalization; and (3) promoting supportive social norms and peer networks via a range of culturally-relevant activities (11). Furthermore, HIV testing and treatment campaigns were integrated within safe spaces (11). The need to create safe spaces for YBMSM in Baton Rouge was also identified as a priority among integrated center partners located in Baton Rouge. Hence it was a major priority for the LA ICCSSCH.

Description of priority area five interventions creating a safe space in Baton Rouge for YBMSM

A safe space called “The Spot” for YBMSM that integrated health education sessions was established at a CBO (i.e., Agency A) in Baton Rouge.

Methods

A multi-method approach consisting of both quantitative and qualitative methods (76) was used to evaluate the multiple components of Louisiana’s demonstration project. The evaluation consisted of long-term (one year or more), short-term (less than a year), and process (activity related) measures described in Table 1. Institutional review board (IRB) approval was obtained for the study. An individual could participate in one or more interventions.

Priority area one evaluation (i.e., health navigation, pre/post release case management, social services management and pre-release education) approach

Upon securing informed consent, individuals receiving health navigation, pre/post release case management, or social services management completed a baseline and follow-up (6 and 12 months) paper-and-pencil survey which was used to inform care coordination and

referrals to supportive services. The surveys assessed demographic information (e.g., age, sex, sexual orientation, race, employment status, city of residence); HIV-related information (e.g., HIV testing history, HIV status); incarceration-related information (e.g., incarceration history); current needs and barriers to care; and referrals made. Participants could select more than one need at each data collection point. The interventionists (e.g., health navigator) administered the surveys in an “interview or conversation” style. Data collected on HIV negative clients were de-identified (i.e., stripped of personal information) and securely mailed to LPHI where the evaluation team completed an initial assessment for data completeness. Each individual’s response was entered into an excel spreadsheet in a limited access shared drive on LPHI’s server. Survey information from participants living with HIV was entered by the interventionists into CAREWare, a secure data collection system. CAREWare was shared across the intervention sites. Customized fields matching the surveys were created by the Louisiana Office of Public Health to support data entry upon client completion of a survey.

Individual level data entered into CAREWare were transmitted through a secure portal to the Louisiana Office of Public Health. HIV clinical outcomes (e.g., viral load results) were also obtained from the Louisiana Office of Public Health to determine the number of participants living with HIV infection who had been linked to HIV care, retained in HIV care, and achieved viral suppression. Individual level data collected via surveys for participants living with HIV infection were later matched with the surveillance data, and a participant’s viral load results were extracted to form a clinical database that was de-identified and later shared with LPHI as electronic files via a secure data portal. For the evaluation of the pre-release education sessions, Agency C documented the names and number of correctional settings, number of completed sessions, total number of participants per session, and participant demographics (i.e., race and gender) per session.

Priority area two (i.e., job coordination) evaluation approach

Enrolled participants completed a baseline survey and 6- and 12-month follow-up surveys. The baseline survey captured basic demographic information; HIV-related information (e.g., HIV testing history, HIV diagnosis); employment-related needs; barriers to employment and employment-related services; and employment-related referrals made. Participants could select multiple needs at each data collection point. The baseline survey was designed to assist the interventionists (i.e., jobs coordinators) in creating individualized plans to support employment, training, and/or educational outcomes. Similar questions were asked in the subsequent follow-up surveys with the addition of whether or not referrals were accessed in the last six months.

The completed baseline and follow-up surveys for participants living with HIV was entered by the interventionist into CAREWare. Information collected on HIV negative participants were de-identified and securely mailed to LPHI where the evaluation team assessed the data for completeness. Each individual’s response was entered into a spreadsheet in a limited access shared drive on LPHI’s server. If a participant was diagnosed with HIV during the course of the study, his/her data was entered into CAREWare. Similar individual-level and

clinical data matching procedures already described for enrolled participants living with HIV in the job coordination intervention were completed.

Priority area three evaluation approach focused on housing outcomes

The evaluation approach for this priority area consisted of systematic audits conducted with housing providers in order to document experiences of housing discrimination among YBMSM in New Orleans and Baton Rouge. In order to ensure that the systematic audits were representative of housing practices more generally, Agency E selected a wide variety of housing providers. Properties were selected in a variety of neighborhoods, including properties managed by both large housing providers and smaller mom and pop landlords, as well as properties advertised through various channels (newspapers, craigslist, and other online postings).

Housing discrimination testing often involves matched pair tests, in which one tester is a member of a protected class while the other tester is not. For the purposes of this demonstration project, tests involved multiple variables race and sexual orientation so a more complicated three or four- part testing methodology was used. In these tests, multiple testers completed each test, including a gay-identified African American tester, a heterosexual African American tester, a heterosexual White tester, and in some cases a gay White tester. In each test, the testers self-disclosed their sexual orientation (e.g., by disclosing being in a same sex partnership) to the housing provider either in person or over the phone. Testers were matched so they had similar household incomes, debts, and credit histories. Each test was designed to hold all variables constant except membership in the protected class or classes. Agency E testers were recruited from the existing CABs and integrated center partnership networks. All testers received standardized training, which included both classroom and field training. Testers were instructed to visit a pre-assigned property in question and to feign interest in renting an available unit. Testers generally recorded their conversations with housing providers using hidden tape recorders and submitted written reports detailing their experiences at each property. In order to minimize bias, testers were blinded to their test condition (e.g., race or sexual orientation). Once the tests were completed, Agency E collected all written and recorded materials and analyzed them for signs of differential treatment. Both on-site and telephonic tests were conducted.

Agency E developed a communications campaign in collaboration with the established CABs to educate YBMSM about the signs of housing discrimination, legal rights to fair housing, and any legal recourse available to them in the event of a fair housing violation. The communications campaign consisted of three main modalities: print materials, bus advertisements, and social media. The campaign materials included three designs that compared looking for housing to using a dating app and were modified based on CAB recommendations. The print materials included small size push cards with an image and campaign message on the front, and Agency E's website and contact information for questions or to make a formal complaint on the back. One of the designs was also printed as a larger size poster. In July 2017, the posters and push cards were shared with integrated center partners, other LGBT-serving organizations, clinics, bars, libraries, and community centers in both New Orleans and Baton Rouge. One of the campaign designs was adapted

and sized for bus advertising, and interior cards were placed in buses in both New Orleans and Baton Rouge. In New Orleans, ads were placed in 20 Regional Transit Authority (RTA) buses and ran from July 1 August 31, 2017.

In Baton Rouge, ads were placed in the entire fleet of 40 Capital Area Transit System (CATS) buses for one month (from July 31 August 31, 2017). Two of the designs were sized and edited for Facebook, and posted to Agency E's Facebook page along with a paid promotional "boost" aimed at reaching young men of color in New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Buses rotate throughout the routes, so ads would be seen by riders in all neighborhoods. We monitored the reach of the print and bus ads. The number of impressions and "likes" were monitored for the social media aspect of the communications campaign.

Priority area four evaluation focused on reducing stigma and discrimination associated with HIV and sexual orientation at HBCUs

In Year 3 (i.e., September 2016 August 2017) of the project, Agency F, an HBCU received funding to conduct HIV education and prevention efforts (e.g., HIV/STI testing) on their campus with a longer term goal of integrating and scaling-up these efforts to reduce the stigma associated with HIV among students of color. Two events were held on Agency F's campus. The first event was a conference that consisted of a variety of workshops designed to encourage healthy relationships. The second event was an awards celebration and fashion show. HIV/STI testing was provided during both events for college students. A second HBCU, Agency G, was supported during Year 3 to conduct a series of workshops over a two-day period to support a broader dialogue among student leaders, staff, and allies centered on LGBT student engagement, holistic health, as well as strategies to create an inclusive and safe environment for all HBCU students. Process measures were collected for this priority area. They included the total number of participants, how many students received HIV/STI testing, and the number of identified HIV/STI cases.

Priority area five evaluation focused on creating safe spaces for YBMSM living with and at risk for HIV

Agency A in Baton Rouge identified safe space models from different cities to inform the development of a safe space for YBMSM in Baton Rouge. A safe space called "The Spot" was established in March 2017 at Agency A. The Spot" operated three times a week and consisted of a lounge area with couches and a television as well as a separate room with computers and a printer for client use. "The Spot" included a separate meeting room that could hold up to 20 individuals for educational sessions.

Holistic health education sessions called "Out of the Box" were integrated within the safe space. Consisting of 12 modules, "Out of the Box," was led by Agency A's health navigator and four YBMSM who were trained to facilitate the sessions. Topics pertinent to the needs of YBMSM were discussed during each "Out of the Box" session. The choice of topics for the sessions were focused on empowering YBMSM to understand who they are, who they want to be, and how they can navigate their environments in order to achieve greater physical, mental, social, emotional, financial, and spiritual health. Participants were also encouraged to bring their friends to the next session. During the sessions, participants

received information about Agency A's services as well as other community resources in the area (e.g., primary medical care, Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) services, and HIV/STI testing and treatment services). A post-session survey was created to track participation in the discussion groups. These surveys were distributed at the end of each of the "Out of the Box" sessions. Agency A also monitored the number of completed sessions.

Results

Results from priority area one (i.e., health navigation, pre/post release case management, social services management and pre-release education)

Eighty-eight (88) individuals received one of three client-centered care coordination interventions (i.e., health navigation, pre/post release case management, social services management) from July 2015 to April 2017. Most participants were male (84%), Black/African American (85%), unemployed (58%), and living with HIV (74%). Seventeen percent (17%) were BMSM and 52% were heterosexually-identified Black men. Of the 65 participants living with HIV, 40 (62%) were linked to HIV care within three months; 18 (28%) were retained in HIV care (i.e., two visits at least ninety days apart within a 12-month period); and 32 (49%) were virally suppressed (i.e., <200 copies/mL) during the intervention. Agency C provided pre-release education for an estimated 384 individuals in three correctional facilities from June 2015 August 2017. Most of the participants (59%) were Black men.

Results from priority area two (i.e., the job coordination intervention)

Ninety-one (91) individuals received the job coordination intervention from July 2015 to April 2017. The majority were males (81%), Black/African American (85%), unemployed (71%), and living with HIV (79%). More than a third (36%) were BMSM and 33% were heterosexually-identified Black men. Eighty-five percent (85%, 77) of individuals receiving job coordination services reported that they needed full or part-time employment at enrollment. Among those needing employment, 49% (38) received a job referral at enrollment and 43% (33) were employed during the intervention. More than a third (38%) of participants enrolled in the job coordination intervention indicated that they needed additional training or skills building opportunities (e.g., job training or certification). Among those needing training, most (89%) received a referral in this area. Finally, 10% (n=3) of participants enrolled in the job coordination intervention indicated that they needed educational support (i.e., GED, college). None of these individuals received a referral in this area at enrollment.

Results from the interventions focused on housing outcomes

Out of an attempted 49 tests, Agency E completed a total of 35 three-part tests. Twenty three-part tests were completed in New Orleans and 15 were fully completed in Baton Rouge. Both systematic investigations uncovered incidents of discrimination based on race or sexual orientation (Table 2). Overall, 13 of the 35 tests (37%) showed definite or possible signs of housing discrimination based on race or sexual orientation. In New Orleans, two tests showed discrimination based on sexual orientation, and two tests showed discrimination based on race. There were three tests where the results were inconclusive but

suggested that discrimination based on race had occurred. In Baton Rouge, one test uncovered definite discrimination based on sexual orientation, while an additional two tests showed possible discrimination based on sexual orientation, and another two tests showed possible discrimination based on race. Twenty-two of the 35 tests (63%) showed no signs of housing discrimination.

Fifteen (15) posters and 1,000 push cards were distributed during the communications campaign from July August 2017 and reached an estimated 1,750 individuals in New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Pre-determined media impressions (i.e., number of views) data assumed that each poster was seen by at least 50 people during the campaign. In terms of the bus ads, the total number of impressions for New Orleans ads was an estimated 202,000. The monthly bus ridership is 929,169 people across a fleet of 92 buses, so monthly ridership for 20 of those buses was estimated to be approximately 202,000. This impression estimate assumes that there were no new riders for the second month. The total impressions for Baton Rouge ads were estimated to be 215,000 which is the bus system's average monthly ridership. Total New Orleans and Baton Rouge combined impressions were 417,000. For the social media aspect of the campaign, the total number impressions for the first ad, posted August 26, 2017, were 3,624, with 30 "likes" and 1 share. The total number of impressions for the second ad, posted August 28, 2017 were 2,038, with 9 "likes" and 1 share. These ads reached an estimated 5,662 individuals.

Results from the interventions on HBCU campuses

More than 2,000 students participated in the HBCU events. Two hundred and forty-one (241) students were tested for HIV/STI with no new HIV cases identified and 15 identified syphilis cases.

Results from the safe space intervention

From September 2015 August 2017, Agency conducted 35 "Out of the Box" sessions. A total of 427 duplicated individuals participated in the sessions. Ninety-two percent (92%) of participants self-identified as BMSM and 79% were YBMSM. Five (5) YBMSM participating in "Out of the Box" have also expressed an interest in becoming certified HIV testers/counselors. Agency A is working to enroll these young men in an HIV certification course with plans to develop a group of peer HIV testers who can contribute to reducing the stigma associated with HIV among their social networks and increase HIV testing among their peers and community-at-large.

Discussion

The purpose of this manuscript was to describe the implementation and formative results from a holistic health demonstration project focused on the broader needs of young Black men, including heterosexually-identified, as well as gay, bisexual, and other MSM, living with and at risk for HIV in Louisiana. The five priority areas included: (1) providing support for CJI populations, (2) enhancing socio-economic outcomes, (3) improving housing outcomes, (4) reducing stigma and discrimination on HBCU campuses, and (5) creating safe spaces. Researchers and practitioners alike have called for such holistic health approaches to

HIV prevention, care, and treatment where individuals living with and at risk for HIV have access to the various interventions (12, 13, 15).

As indicated in the evaluation results, a substantial number of Black men received pre-release education. However, what is unclear is how many of those individuals likely contacted Agency C upon release and/or were linked to HIV care or primary medical care upon release. Agency C is currently in the process of establishing a system to document contacts made and services provided upon release. The results from the client-centered care coordination interventions showed that almost half (48%) of all participants living with HIV achieved viral suppression during these interventions. Additional strategies are needed to support viral suppression. Most individuals participating in the job coordination interventions needed full or part-time employment and more than 40% were either referred to employment opportunities or employed during the intervention. However, opportunities to boost referrals to employment, job training, and educational opportunities remain among this sample of participants.

The systematic audits showed that housing discrimination does occur, yet is often covert and can be difficult to detect without testing. In many cases the discriminatory act, such as misrepresenting the availability of a unit or encouraging specific individuals, would not be apparent (or they may suspect it is so but have no way of proving it) to most applicants seeking housing. The experiences of housing discrimination uncovered by our systematic investigation was somewhat lower than expected when compared with local and national racial and sexual orientation estimates of housing discrimination (45–47). It is plausible that housing discrimination is more prevalent than the results would suggest. One potential factor is the added complexity of the three-part tests that were used. These tests take longer to complete than matched-pair tests, so there is a higher possibility that a unit may no longer be available when second or third testers attempted to view it. This prevented additional three part tests from being completed. This is most likely with smaller “mom-and-pop” landlords, who have fewer units available, so rates of discrimination may be higher among this group especially. Some of the testing parts were conducted over the phone and it is possible that rates of discrimination would have been higher with in-person tests. Additionally, the intersecting experiences of discrimination among YBMSM (e.g., based on race, sexual orientation, age, HIV status, and other characteristics) should be considered and provide an added dimension of complexity to these types of systematic audits (10, 21).

The communications campaign conducted to educate YBMSM about the signs of housing discrimination, legal rights to fair housing, and any legal recourse available to them in the event of a fair housing violation was implemented for a short duration with unknown long-term impact specifically among YBMSM.

Overall, a high number of students participated in the HBCU events. It is challenging to document the number of participants based on demographic characteristics (e.g., gender and age) for such large events. Consistent with previous research, the high number of syphilis cases identified during the HBCU HIV/STI testing events indicate a need for continued HIV/STI testing and referral to community services for students affiliated with these HBCUs (59, 77).

Study Limitations and Next Steps

In resource restricted settings there is often limited funding available for a comprehensive and/or more robust evaluation. Evaluation resources were particularly focused on assessing client needs and barriers to care for the three client-centered care coordination interventions (i.e., health navigation, pre/post release case management, social services management) and the employment intervention (i.e., utilization of job coordinators). In retrospect, the project would have benefitted from additional evaluation assessment questions associated with the implementation of the safe space and “Out of the Box” sessions such as unduplicated participation rates, changes in experiences of social isolation before and after participation, and completed HIV/STI referrals. These recommendations are now being implemented as part of a future community grant.

Our project would have benefitted from a pre-and-post survey of individuals participating in the HBCU LGBT inclusive events to assess changes in knowledge and behaviors over time. Furthermore, national advocates have called for LGBT-inclusive strategies on HBCU campuses in Louisiana (78). These efforts have articulated the need for the expansion of initial discussions to the eventual implementation of a variety of clear policies, procedures, and activities designed to promote a safe and healthy environment for all students (79). This may include the implementation of institutional policies that prohibit bullying, harassment, and violence (80, 81); the establishment of clear and confidential processes for reporting and responding to LGBT-related bias incidents and hate crimes (82); and the encouragement of student-led and organized social clubs that promote an accepting environment (e.g., gay-straight alliances) for all students (80, 83, 84). Such programmatic efforts have been shown to address the aforementioned key factors that impede access to culturally-responsive health services for Black LGBT populations (8, 85).

Intervention sustainability

Many of the project interventions (i.e., health navigation, pre/post release case management, and job coordination in Baton Rouge) are continuing beyond the grant period. This is critical as more than 2,000 non-violent prisoners were released in November 2017 as part of criminal justice reform in Louisiana (86). The safe space and associated sessions are also continuing beyond the grant period. Integrated center partners were able to leverage an additional \$130,000 in funding to manualized the “Out of the Box” curriculum and maintain the safe space in Baton Rouge.

Importance of the local CABs and multi-sector partnerships

In addition to the 13 integrated center partners, it is important to note that the New Orleans CAB served a variety of important functions within and outside the project. The CAB provided significant input in the development of the campaign focused on increasing awareness of housing discrimination impacting YBMSM. After the campaign was rolled out, the CAB was able to shift its focus to informing community members about housing discrimination, including making referrals to Agency E for those who may have experienced housing discrimination.

Multi-sector partnerships are needed to reduce HIV disparities in the US and the Deep South (87, 88). Louisiana's demonstration project represents a collaborative model to address HIV disparities among young Black men, including YBMSM, in the Deep South. LPHI served as a trusted convener of the collaborative. It is important to note that our collaborative model was not only developed to facilitate inter-collaborative referrals, but to also provide a space for agencies to discuss strategies to enhance services within agencies, between agencies, and between cities (i.e., New Orleans and Baton Rouge). The inclusion of non-traditional partners such as civil rights organizations (i.e., Agency E), legal entities (i.e., Agency C), and HBCUs (i.e., Agency F and G) helped contribute to the development and implementation of a broader holistic health approach to HIV prevention, care, and treatment for young Black men in Louisiana.

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Table 1:

Description of Louisiana’s Demonstration Project focused on improving HIV outcomes among young Black men living with and at risk for HIV, 2014–2017

Socio-Structural Priority Areas	Settings	Agency	Locations	Priority Populations living with and at risk for HIV	Socio-Structural Interventions	Targets and/or Objectives	Process, short, and long-term indicators
Priority Area 1: Reduce the socio-structural barriers to HIV prevention, care, and treatment for CJJ populations	CJS and community	Agency A Agency B Agency C	New Orleans Baton Rouge	Young Black men YBMSM Current and formerly incarcerated individuals	Health Navigation Pre-/Post Release Case Manager Social Services Manager Legal-Correctional Partnership to provide pre-release education	Provide care coordination and referrals for 155 persons living with and at risk for HIV infection in the New Orleans and Baton Rouge MSA. Conduct pre-release education for at least 90 CJJ individuals in the New Orleans and Baton Rouge MSA	% linked to HIV care (70% target linkage rate) % retained in HIV care (55% target retention rate) % virally suppressed (<200 copies/mL) # of referrals to medical care, STI, mental health, substance use, and supportive services (100% target referral rate)
Priority Area 2: Improve socio-economic outcomes	CBOs	Agency A Agency D	New Orleans Baton Rouge	Young Black men YBMSM	Two Job coordinators housed at CBOs	Provide job supportive services/referrals for at least 140 persons living with HIV infection and/or at risk for HIV infection in New Orleans and Baton Rouge MSA	% employed % enrolled in training program % enrolled in educational institution
Priority Area 3: Improve housing outcomes	Housing Providers	Agency E	New Orleans Baton Rouge	YBMSM	Mystery shopping Communications campaign	Identify the obstacles to obtaining safe and affordable housing among young Black men (including BMSM) in New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Document instances of housing discrimination experienced by YBMSM in	Documented experiences of housing discrimination Campaign impressions and likes

Socio-Structural Priority Areas	Settings	Agency	Locations	Priority Populations living with and at risk for HIV	Socio-Structural Interventions	Targets and/or Objectives	Process, short, and long-term indicators
						New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Increase community awareness, specifically among YBMSM, of the signs of housing discrimination and available resources in New Orleans and Baton Rouge.	
Priority Area 4: Reduce stigma and discrimination	Historically Black Colleges & Universities (HBCU(s))	Agency F Agency G	New Orleans Baton Rouge	Young Black men YBMSM	Integrate HIV education and prevention efforts on HBCU campuses LGBT-inclusive discussions on HBCU campuses	Increase the number of HBCUs conducting HIV awareness and stigma reduction initiatives in the New Orleans and Baton Rouge MSA	# of events and participants # receiving HIV/STI tests # of HIV/STI cases
Priority Area 5: Create safe and inclusive spaces	CBOs	Agency A	Baton Rouge	YBMSM	Creation of "The Spot" "Out of the Box" holistic health sessions	Create a safe space in Baton Rouge Conduct at least 32 holistic health sessions Reach at least 480 individuals	Safe space in place # of sessions and participants # of completed referrals to services

CJI = criminal justice-involved; CJS = criminal justice system; YBMSM = Young Black men who have sex with men;

MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area; HBCU = Historical Black College & University; LGBT = Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender; CBOs = Community-Based Organizations

Table 2:

Case study examples from mystery shopping conducted in New Orleans and Baton Rouge to document instances of housing discrimination among YBMSM, 2015–2016

Types of housing discrimination	Case study examples
Sexual Orientation-based discrimination	<p>New Orleans</p> <p>The gay African American tester and the gay white tester both left voicemails for housing provider inquiring about the unit during which each tester mentioned his boyfriend. Neither tester received a call back. The African American and white heterosexual testers also left voicemails for the housing provider, and both received a call back within 24 hours.</p> <p>During initial phone calls, the agent offered both heterosexual testers the opportunity to view the vacant 2BR as an example of what the 1BR would look like (which would be available the following month). The agent did not offer this to the gay African American tester & was quite discouraging with her comments during the initial phone call: “I don’t have either one to show right now.” The gay African American tester was told that he would have to put down a deposit and application before he could be put on a waiting list.</p> <p>Baton Rouge</p> <p>The gay African American tester was told “We do individual leasing, so in order for you two to live together, you would have to get a 2 BR and sign a lease for the 2BR, since it’s individual leasing, you have to lease out per bedroom, not by apartment.” Neither the White heterosexual tester who mentioned his girlfriend nor the African American heterosexual tester, who said: “When can we come in to view it?” were told about “individual” leasing.</p>
Possible sexual-orientation discrimination	<p>Baton Rouge</p> <p>The gay African American tester was told that there was a \$40 application fee. Both the white heterosexual tester and the African American heterosexual tester were told that there was a special and that the fee was being waived.</p>
Race-based discrimination	<p>New Orleans</p> <p>The African American heterosexual tester set up a site appointment with the agent. The tester could no longer make the appointment so he called to reschedule and the agent replied that he would call him back. The agent never called the African American heterosexual tester back. The agent told a second African American heterosexual tester via phone that the unit was already rented on Dec. 9th. The white heterosexual tester confirmed on Dec. 10th that the unit was still available. The gay African American tester made it to site and was encouraged to apply. However, after the gay African American tester texted the agent his email address, the agent claimed that the email address did not work. Ultimately the gay African American tester never received an application. The agent, who was a white gay man, emailed the white heterosexual tester an application and said over the phone after the site appointment, “We’d like to rent the apartment to you.”</p> <p>The agent expressed to both African American testers that she wants a tenant who she will feel comfortable around since she lives alone in the same building as the unit for rent. She did not mention this to the white tester. The agent told the African American heterosexual tester that there was a background check but did not mention one to the white tester.</p>
Possible race-based discrimination	<p>New Orleans</p> <p>The agent pointed out an apartment with a confederate flag that would be available to the gay African American tester. The gay African American tester was then shown a dirty apartment which was not shown to the white tester. The agent made an encouraging comment to the white tester: “You’re the kind of people we want.”</p> <p>The agent made comments only to African American testers about how the owner was very particular about his tenants: “He’s very, very particular about who comes in here. He does credit check, job verification, and landlord history.” The agent was also late to both African American testers’ appointments, and for one of the appointments, did not bring keys to the unit.</p> <p>The White tester received an additional follow up phone call (13 days after the site appointment) from the agent asking if he was still interested in the apartment. Encouraging comments were also made to the white tester, including: “Glad you came by, you made my night,” “In conclusion, we’d like you to live here,” and “I’ll get you everything you need, you tell me what you wanna do.”</p> <p>Baton Rouge</p>

Types of housing discrimination	Case study examples
	<p>The White tester was told that the deposit would be waived, the application fee would be \$99, and the first months' rent would be free. Neither African American tester was told that the first month would be free; one was told that the deposit would be between \$150 and a month's rent depending on credit.</p> <p>The white heterosexual tester was offered a \$300 Visa gift card to move in, while the gay and heterosexual African American testers were not offered any incentives.</p>

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